



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

On November 28, 1 new case of yellow fever was reported and confirmed at Isabela de Sagua, the seaport for Sagua la Grande, on the north coast of this province. Isabela is at a distance of about 90 miles from this city.

On November 29 another new case of yellow fever was reported and confirmed at Cruces, which case originated from the focus at San Francisco plantation. The attack occurred on November 22, the disease being of a mild form, and the case out of danger at present.

During the month of November there were 5 cases of yellow fever at Cruces, 1 at Santa Clara, 1 at Central Parque Alto, and 1 at Isabela de Sagua, making a total of 8 cases for the province of Santa Clara. Only 2 are reported to have terminated in death.

December 6. One new case of yellow fever confirmed yesterday at Cruces. Infection traceable to focus in said town. * * *

December 9. Case at Jovellanos died. Necropsy proved not yellow fever.

Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever—Summary of yellow fever for the month of November, 1906.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Stansfield reports, December 3, as follows:

Week ended December 1, 1906.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	15
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued.....	3
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	849
Crew of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	124
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	599
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	201
Health certificates issued to passengers for Florida.....	313
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	1
Pieces of baggage inspected and past.....	359

During the week there occurred in Habana 5 new cases and 1 death from yellow fever. From other points on the island there were reported—at Cruces 1 case, Union de Reyes 2 cases with 1 death, Isabela de Sagua 1 case.

During the month of November there was a total of 25 cases and 2 deaths from yellow fever in Habana. This is an increase of 2 cases over the total for October, but with 3 fewer deaths. During the month there were reported from towns outside Habana 12 cases and 4 deaths.

December 5. One case yellow fever confirmed December 5.

December 5. One case yellow fever at Cruces.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports as follows:

December 12. Two new cases yellow fever Habana confirmed December 11.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever at Union de Reyes—Summary for month of November, 1906.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, December 3, as follows:

One bill of health issued to a vessel bound to the United States and 1 certificate of immunity granted to a passenger destined to Key West, Fla., via Habana.

On November 29 and 30 last 3 cases of yellow fever, ending in death, were reported at Union de Reyes, this Province. Since then no new cases have been reported.

Summary.—During the month of November last 11 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for United States ports, having an aggregate number of 323 crew and 7 passengers in transit for United States and Cuban ports; 4 certificates of immunity and 1 of protection from smallpox were granted to passengers bound to the United States and Porto Rico by way of Habana and Santiago de Cuba. One vessel, the American schooner *John Francis*, destined to Tampa, was fumigated. No transactions for the Canal Zone nor for the Republic of Panama.

Four cases and 3 deaths from yellow fever were reported during the month within this Province, as follows: One case reported at Cuevitas, November 7; 3 cases, ending in death, at Union de Reyes, reported November 29 and 30.

The cleaning and sanitation of courtyards and dwellings has been discontinued. The brigade in charge of this work has been detailed for oiling and for the disinfection of houses.

The 3 new cases of yellow fever, ending in death, at Union de Reyes, this Province, reported on November 29 and 30 belonged to one family of Spanish immigrants, composed of father, mother, and daughter, who recently arrived at Union de Reyes from their native country thru Habana. Early in November the daughter, a young girl, was taken sick. About fourteen days afterwards the father and mother developed the disease. The mother died November 28; the nature of the disease was ascertained by a necropsic examination. The father was transferred to a mosquito-proof room at the city hall of the town, where he died twenty-four hours later.

While the last 2 cases were under treatment at Union de Reyes, and before the character of the disease had been determined, a detachment of United States troops, while making a round of the country, encamped one night in the outskirts of the town, and is now held under close observation at the post in this city.

A sanitary squad has been ordered to Union de Reyes to carry out the usual precautionary measures recommended in such cases to prevent the spread of the disease.

Sanitary measures were not taken during the infective stage of these 3 cases.

Report from Santiago—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Case of malarial fever on steamship Alf.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, November 28, as follows:

Week ended November 24, 1906. Bills of health issued to 5 vessels bound for the United States. One vessel, the *Ida*, was fumigated. A case of malaria on the *Alf* was removed to hospital.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Transactions of service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, November 8, as follows:

Week ended November 3, 1906. Bills of health issued to the steamship *Marienfels*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total